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The Weston Democrat.

IT'S THE TRUTH THAT HURTS.

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AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
All business promptly attended to. Investigation of Land Titles a specialty.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
R. J. SIMPSON,
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Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.
ANDREW EDMISTON,
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Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
HENRY BRANNON,
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Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis, Taylor, Boone, Braxton and Randolph; the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
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Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
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Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
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Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
FLEMING & BENNETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Glenville, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts of Boone, Calhoun, Preston, Webster and Lewis; and in the Court of Appeals and United States Courts.
G. J. ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.
E. S. BLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties; particular attention paid to Slave litigation.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties.
JOHN E. HAYS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Glenville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Boone and adjoining counties.
PHYSICIANS.
A. M. DENT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below the postoffice. All calls promptly attended to.
G. B. SIMPSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Can be found at his Drug Store, corner of Main and Second Streets, or at his residence on Main Street. All calls, night and day, promptly attended to.
W. J. BLAND, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, two doors below the postoffice. All calls promptly attended to.
M. S. HOLT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below the postoffice. All calls, night and day, promptly attended to.
T. G. EDMISTON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Romeo, W. Va.
Tenders his professional services to the people of his home vicinity. Can be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

Local Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge Circuit Court—J. BRANNON
Clerk " W. H. BYRNE
Pres't County Court—J. PETERSON
Clerk " J. WOOFER
Prosecuting Atty—A. EDMISTON
Sheriff J. G. VANDERVOORT
Sup't. Free Schools G. W. CROOK
County Surveyor D. T. PETERSON
Assessor 1st District JOHN KEE
" 2d " GEO. FISHER.
Justices.
Court House District.
G. W. Turner and P. Dargan.
Freeman's Creek District.
G. W. Strickler and W. V. Wood.
Hickory Creek District.
M. McWhorter and D. R. Swisher.
Cotton's Settlement District.
S. B. Smith and W. K. Wilson.
Skin Creek District.
W. N. Chidister and W. G. McWhorter.
HOLDING OF COURTS.
Circuit Courts.
Lewis, 1st day of March and September.
Gilmer, 11th of March and September.
Upshur, 22d of March and November.
Preston, 7th of April and October.
Randolph, 23d of April and October.
Tucker, 21st of May and November.
Barbour, 9th of May and November.
Webster, 26th of May and September.
Braxton, 18th March and 18th August.
Harrison, 30th May and 30th October.
Calhoun, 29th of May and 16th of Oct.
County Courts.
Lewis—First Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December—the June and October terms for first and police business only.
Gilmer—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
Upshur—Second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
Preston—Fourth Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
Webster—Fourth Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
Calhoun—Fourth Monday in February, March, June, August, September and November.
TOWN OFFICERS.
Mayor—John H. Tapp.
Recorder—Joseph H. N. H.
Aldermen—P. M. Hays, T. G. Dawson, H. A. Blandford, W. J. Hargreaves and O. H. P. Washburn.
Sergeant—J. S. Wilkins.
Town Attorney—James W. Wofford.
MINISTERS.
A. P. & A. M.—Stated communications of Weston Lodge No. 18, A. P. and A. M., will be held on the first and third Mondays of every month.
W. G. BENNETT, W. M.
J. J. PETERSON, Sec.
JANE LEW, Stated communications of Jackson Lodge No. 35, A. P. and A. M., will be held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, in June, July, and the second Saturday in each month.
ISAAC JACKSON, W. M.
W. D. CANTY, Sec.
Rev. Joseph A. C. T. A. B. Society—Stated meetings are held on the first Sabbath in every month. P. H. TRACY, Pres't.
R. J. SIMPSON, Secretary.
CHURCHES.
M. E. Church, Rev. S. E. Jones, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Presbyterian Church, Rev. George M. Fleming, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday. Sabbath School—Wm. L. Dunington, Superintendent—every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Catholic Church, Rev. J. A. Tracy, Pastor. Services every first and third Sunday at 12 noon, A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School—Jacob Schmitt, Superintendent—every Sunday at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Episcopal Church—attended occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Calhoun.
African M. E. Church, Rev. T. H. Criss, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock Sunday School—George T. Jones, Superintendent—every Sunday at 9 o'clock.
Colored M. E. Church, Rev. John Hughes, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday School—Charles Lee, Superintendent—every Sunday at 2 o'clock, P. M.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.
Clark County—daily except Sundays—leaves Weston at 6 P. M.—arrives at 4 P. M.
Granton Court House—daily, except Sundays—arrives at Weston by 5:30 P. M., and leaves Weston same day at 6:30 P. M.
Glenville—leaves Weston at 7 A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—arrives at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Buchanan—arrives at Weston 12 M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—leaves Weston 2 P. M. same days.
Phillips—arrives at Weston Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.—leaves Weston Wednesday and Saturdays at 7 A. M.
Mount Pleasant—leaves Weston Mondays and Fridays at 7 A. M.—arrives Weston and Fridays at 5 P. M.
West Union—arrives Mondays at 5 P. M.—leaves Weston Tuesdays at 7 A. M.
Sand Fork—once a week—leaves Weston Mondays at 6 A. M.—arrives Mondays at 5 P. M.
Patterson—leaves mail to go should bring it to the office half an hour before the departure of the mails.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF WESTON.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
Directors—
R. J. EDMISTON, M. W. HARRISON, T. D. CAMPBELL, A. H. KEST,
R. J. EDMISTON, Pres't.
R. J. EDMISTON, Vice-Pres't.
D. M. BAILEY, Cashier.

IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

Weston, W. Va., Nov. 7, 1877.
Editor Democrat:
Please publish, for the benefit of those among your readers who love the beautiful in poetic literature, the following poem. It has appeared in print before, in collections of anonymous poems, and in some of the papers; but its author has never been discovered until recently. It now appears that it was written some years ago by Mrs. Jereverah M. Winton, of Ohio, when she was upon what she considered to be her death-bed.
ALMA
IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT,
My friends would look upon my quiet face before they laid it in its resting place, And deem that death had left it almost fair; And, haying snow-white flowers against my hair, Would smooth it down with tender fondness, And fold my hands with lingering care; Four hands, so empty and so cold, to-night.
If I should die to-night, My friends would call to mind with loving thought, Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought; Some gentle words the frozen lips had said; Errands on which the willing feet had sped; The memory of selfless and proud, My happy words, would all be laid aside, And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.
If I should die to-night, Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me, Recalling other days remorsefully, The eyes that chilled me with avowed glance, Would look upon me as of yore preachers, And often in the old familiar way, For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.
Oh, friends, I pray to-night, Repeat your kisses for my dear, cold brow; The way is lonely, let me feel them now. Think kindly of me; thus travel worn, My tattered feet are pained with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh heart estranged, forgive I plead! When dreamless rest I find I shall not need The tenderness for which I long to-night.
A WORD TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.
The following, clipped from the Burlington *Honkey*, we heartily commend to all who aspire to the position of a newspaper correspondent: "Prof. Matthews, in his delightful book, 'Hours With Men and Books,' devotes a chapter, and a very instructive chapter, too, to advising and directing people who are determined to write for the press, what to write and how to say it. But even in that special chapter Prof. Matthews has overlooked quite a number of important points which we, in our experience with occasional newspaper contributors, have come to look upon as absolutely essential to good correspondence. We have had, even in the usually infallible *Honkey*, some complaint, once in a while, from occasional correspondents, about mistakes which have appeared in their articles when they come out in print. We are aware that in many cases the fault was our own, but we are confident all such trouble could be remedied if our correspondents would pay a little more attention to the preparation of their manuscript. Printers are not always infallible, and proof-readers do sometimes make mistakes, but we have prepared a few practical hints and instructions, and if people who write occasionally for the papers will only observe the following simple and practical rules, which are much easier to observe than Prof. Matthews' will allow, we are assured that their articles will always command the highest market price, which is seldom less than two cents a pound:
Never write with pen and ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work.
If you are compelled to use ink never use that vulgarly known as the blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the swarthy will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt that good.
Don't punctuate. Editors and publishers prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to them. And don't use capitals. Then the editor can punctuate and capitalize to suit himself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it does not please you.
Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public

school-breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag-man as though the paper were covered with copper-plate sentences.
Avoid all painstaking with proper names. All editors know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "S," and then draw a wavy line, and then write the letter M and another wavy line, the editor will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messenger." It is a great mistake to think that proper names should be written plainly.
Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How editors do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how they would like to get hold of the man who sends them. Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a gun.
Lay your paper on the ground when you write; if the rougher the ground the better. A dry goods box or the side of the house will do if the ground is too damp. Anything rather than a table or desk.
Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pine stick, it will do still better.
When your article is completed, crumple the paper in your pocket and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil marks and makes it lighter to handle.
If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. The editor can easily supply what is missing, and he loves to do it. He has nothing else to do.
If correspondents will observe these directions, editors, in most instances, will hold themselves personally responsible for every error that appears in their articles, and will pay full claims for damages when complaint is made. We shall never forget the last man who complained at the *Honkey* office under this rule. We can never, although we should live a thousand years, forget the appalling look he turned upon us while we were pulling his lungs out of his ear with the nail-grab. Our heart seemed to turn to ice under the influence of that dumb, beseeching look. While we tore him to pieces. We have never torn a man to pieces since without feeling the hot tears spring to our eyes as we think of that man. We have been tempted, time and again, to break ourselves of this habit of tearing men to pieces for trivial causes. But we digress. We were merely saying we are always happy to receive complaints and correct any errors for which we are responsible.
THE PRESIDENT AND THE VIRGINIANS.
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 1.—The President breakfasted with Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, an old schoolmate, and then went to the fair grounds, where he was soon surrounded by a crowd of thirty thousand people, and he was called upon for a speech. He said:
"Ladies and fellow citizens: I am under the direction of an intelligent and discreet committee. According to the arrangement the speaking was done yesterday, and you who were not then present have the happiness of having escaped that indignity, and now merely that you may hear my voice under this beautiful blue sky and bright November [a voice, 'that's Daniel Webster,'] I will say a very few words. In doing so I congratulate the people of Virginia on the evidences I have seen of prosperity and peace and permanent Union.
Secretary Evarts was now called for. The President looked around for him, but Mr. Evarts was not at hand. The President then remarked: "A young lady suggests that the crowd is so large that the Secretary is lost in it."
Mr. Evarts now came to the front, and the President said: "The lost is found," and introduced the wanderer amid much applause.
Mr. Evarts declared that there

seemed to be more joy over the finding of one cabinet minister who was absent than over the three that were not astray. Mr. Evarts spoke of the varied resources of Virginia. We have said he, the maritime power which belongs to the seaboard and harbors; agriculture that belongs to extended and fertile fields; mines with their treasures of coal and iron, and the industry to unlock and operate them, and habits that belong to a climate where all men can labor all the year round if they choose.
Mr. Evarts said further that Virginia's relations to the rest of the country were of a notably advantageous character, and that her people had a cheerful and pervading sense of the blessings they enjoyed, and that her future was full of promise.
President Hayes next introduced Secretary Sherman, who said that he had all along heard of Virginia as the mother of States and statesmen, and he said he believed she was the mother of a good many other things. She is certainly mother of the largest crowd I ever saw on an agricultural fair ground. In concluding he said:
"In a word, let me say I leave Richmond with a profound sense of gratitude to your Governor, your committee and to you all. I believe more than ever that you and the people of Ohio are one, and occupy the greatest country in the world."
Colonel Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, was now presented, and said that all should be admonished by this bright day succeeding the rain of yesterday; that the clouds are never so dark that they do not become dispelled. The clouds that darkened the country's future have been dispelled, and the skies are now clear and peace has spread over this beautiful land. This is an agricultural fair, said Mr. Thompson, and I am a farmer too, and I would like to take you with me to the Wabash, but I don't want you to stop there. Stay here, Virginia is a beautiful land, not so fertile as ours but still glorious, and worthy of your love and admiration. Be true to her, and you may be in the future as in the past the mother of States and statesmen.
The President presented Attorney General Devens, saying that on occasions like this Virginia and Massachusetts should be together. Virginia was here before him; now he would bring forward Massachusetts.
The Attorney General responded in a brief speech that greatly pleased his audience. "I am glad to see Richmond," said he. "I have made many attempts to get here. I have always been received with a warm welcome—something varying from this but I assure you this is the most pleasant."
General Devens remarked that they of New England could not speak so lovingly as the Virginians. He thought whenever he heard Colonel Thompson, yet they could pretty generally make their wants understood and what New England wants is a prosperous West and South, as well as North. He was glad that the times were auspicious, and believed that we could now all go on unitedly in the preparation of our forefathers, and yielding a generous obedience to the constitution. Let us, said he, strive to lift ourselves from a narrow sectionalism into the broad sunshine of nationalism.
The next speaker was Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, who passed the compliments of the hour in handsome style. After the brief addresses of the members of the cabinet, Mrs. Hayes was led to the railing and presented, and was received with great cordiality by the crowd. Three cheers were given her.
DEATH OF SENATOR MORTON.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Senator Morton died at 5:30 P. M. Part of his last night he was quite restless, but finally obtained sleep under the influence of powerful opiates. He was awake and conscious during the morning, and was able to speak and give directions to his attendants. About noon Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the Senator for about an hour. Before five o'clock it became evident that he had entered upon his last hour on earth. He had rested the greater portion of the day in a half lying and half sitting position. As he grew weaker the supporting pillows were withdrawn, so that he lay prone upon the bed. The silence in the room was unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man.

Once when the Senator exclaimed "I am dying!" his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holloway, inquired, "You are not afraid to die, Oliver?" he indicated "no" by waving his hand. Soon after a similar exclamation, question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson. At ten minutes past five o'clock he exclaimed, "I am dying! I am worn out" and these were his last words.
From this on it was difficult to discover that life remained. On the doctor's announcement "He is going," the gaze of his wife and sons became fixed on the face of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry towards the doctor, until his further announcement, "It is over."
The widow clasped her sons to her, exclaiming quietly but in tones never to be forgotten, "My darling boys!"
The friends withdrew, leaving them for a time, when they were tenderly led from the room.
This evening by direction of the mayor the city bells have been tolled fifty-four strokes indicating the death of Senators age. The bells will also be tolled each day at noon until after the funeral.
The family have decided on Monday at one o'clock as the time for the funeral services, at Roberts' Park M. E. Church, and the interment will take place at Crown Hill Cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. Prof. S. K. Hays, Mrs. Morton's former pastor and the Senator's predecessor, assisted by Rev. S. J. B. Cleaver, Henry Day and J. H. Baylies. The body will lie in state during Sunday, in the corridor of the Marion county courthouse, now used as a State House, giving the people of the State an opportunity to view the remains, for whose accommodation special excursion trains will be run on Sunday and Monday.
The Indianapolis Light Infantry have tendered their services as a guard of honor. The Montgomery Guards of Crawfordville, have also tendered their services. The family have requested Hon. E. B. Martin, Hon. J. A. Wildman and ex-governor Conrad Baker to represent them and act for them in making all further arrangements.
The mayor has called a meeting of citizens in the United States Courtroom to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when it will be decided to invite the President and cabinet and Governors of the several States to attend the funeral. The members of the bench and bar of the city and State are requested to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Reports from many cities and towns in the State announce the tolling of bells. Governor Williams will close the State offices on Monday, and Mayor Cowen the offices of the city government. They will jointly request the citizens to close their business houses from noon to 3 o'clock on that day.
THE LARGEST SNAKE IN AMERICA.
The Shreveport, La., *Times* tells the following snake story: We were informed by Mr. Smith, living on Quappaw Bayou, that while he and his son William, aged about thirteen years, were out in the woods on Monday afternoon last, driving up their cattle, their attention was attracted by the bleating of a calf some distance from them. Thinking probably the poor animal had bogged, they started to its assistance. They had gone but a short distance down the bayou when they discovered a yearling in the coils of a huge snake, the body of which was suspended from the limb of a black gum tree about twenty feet from the ground, and which projected from the bank immediately over the water. Mr. Smith and his son were almost terror-stricken at the sight, and stood speechless for several moments, unconsciously watching the movements of the huge reptile as he entwined himself around the already dead body of the yearling, and at every coil of the snake they could hear the bones of the life break. After coiling itself around the helpless form of the calf and crushing every bone in its body, the serpent let loose its hold from the tree and dropped down alongside of its victim and began licking it all over, preparatory, it is supposed, to swallowing it. About this time Mr. Smith had recovered his senses, and after watching the monster snake open its capacious mouth several times, he fired on it with his rifle, striking it near the head, and was quickly followed by his son,

who discharged a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot. Both reloaded as quickly as possible and again fired on his snakeship. In the meantime the reptile had coiled itself into a huge mass, and was making a hissing sound that could be heard fully one hundred yards, and was protruding his forked tongue several feet. After discharging several volleys each Mr. Smith and son succeeded in killing one of the largest snakes ever seen in Louisiana, and probably, North America! It measured thirty-one feet in length, and the body measured ten feet from the head, thirty in circumference, and about forty inches at the center of the body. It has a regular succession of spots, black and yellow, alternating, extending from its head to its tail, while either side is a deep purple. Mr. Smith has no idea what kind of a snake it is, but thinks it most be of the boa-constrictor species. No doubt this snake has for many years inhabited that section of the country, and depredated upon the young calves and animals that came within its reach. The skin of the huge snake has been preserved, and will be sent to Shreveport and put on exhibition.
STANDING COMMITTEES IN CONGRESS.
Speaker Randall announced the Standing Committees of the House last week. The following list gives the Chairman of each Committee:
On Elections—Harris, of Virginia.
Ways and Means—Wood of New York.
Appropriations—Atkins of Tennessee.
Banking and Currency—Buckner of Missouri.
Pacific Railroad—Potter of New York.
Claims—Bright of Tennessee.
Commerce—Hegaw of Texas.
Public Lands—Morrison of Illinois.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Wardle of North Carolina.
District of Columbia—Williams of Mississippi.
Judiciary—Knott of Kentucky.
War Claims—Eden of Illinois.
Public Expenditures—Hatcher of Missouri.
Private Lands—Gunter of Virginia.
Manufactures—Wight of Pennsylvania.
Agriculture—Cutter of New Jersey.
Indian Affairs—Seales of North Carolina.
Military Affairs—Baumgardner of Ohio.
Naval—Whitthorne of Tennessee.
Foreign—Sevan of Maryland.
Territories—Franklin of Missouri.
Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812—Mackey of Pennsylvania.
Invalid Pensions—Rice of Ohio.
Railways and Canals—Schleicher of Texas.
Mines and Mining—Beebo of New York.
Education and Labor—Goods of Virginia.
Revision of the Laws—Walsh of Maryland.
Coinage Weights and Measures—Stephens of Georgia.
Patents—Vance of North Carolina.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Cook of Georgia.
Accounts—Roberts of Maryland.
Mileage—Coff of Indiana.
Expenditures of the State Department—Springer of Illinois.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Glover of Missouri.
Expenditures in the War Department—Blackburn of Kentucky.
Expenditures in the Navy—Willis of New York.
Expenditures in the Postoffice—Williams of Alabama.
Expenditures in the Interior—Spark of Illinois.
Expenditures for Public Buildings—Lynde of Wisconsin.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Bragg of Mississippi.
Reform in Civil Service—Harrison of Illinois.
Mississippi Levees—Roberts of Louisiana.
Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Vote—Singleton of Mississippi.
Enrolled Bills—Hamilton of Indiana.
Library—Cox of New York.
Our West Virginia delegation is distributed as follows:
Mr. Wilson on Manufactures and on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Martin on Mississippi Levees, and Mr. Keena on Commerce.
Senator Hereford's bill to repeal the specie resumption act, also provides against a further contraction of the currency.
It is said that the Pennsylvania delegation is very indignant at the President because he will neither appoint Simon Cameron as Minister to England, or modify his civil service order so as to help the Republicans in their fall elections in that State.